

Want Ads in The Times-Dispatch Bring Results.

THE TIMES-DISPATCH FOUNDED 1855.
THE DISPATCH FOUNDED 1862.

WHOLE NUMBER, 19,696.

RICHMOND, VA., SATURDAY, APRIL 25, 1914.

WEATHER: TO-DAY—CLOUDY.

PRICE TWO CENTS.

AMERICAN FORCES PUSH FURTHER OUT FROM VERA CRUZ

Control Radius of at Least Five Miles Around City.

CONDITIONS AGAIN ALMOST NORMAL

Outposts Sent to Water Supply Station—By To-Day Strength of Marines and Bluejackets on Shore Will Total 6,500 Men—About 300 Mexicans Taken Prisoners.

Vera Cruz, April 24.—American marines and bluejackets controlled today a radius of at least five miles around the city of Vera Cruz, in which normal conditions had been virtually restored. Outposts were pushed further out in a southerly direction early this morning to the water supply station at Tajar, and marines and sailors were dispatched there on a train to obtain control of all lines into the city. They took with them oil fuel to run the pumping plant.

To the west and northwest, Captain Smalley Butler, with his marines, are stationed. Thus Rear-Admiral Fletcher commands all the approaches to the city.

Within the city "sniffling" had almost ceased early today. A close watch for sharpshooters was kept up all night by patrols, who marched through the streets. Orders had been issued that all civilians should keep within their residences after 7:30 o'clock in the evening, and these were strictly obeyed. As a result the night was quiet.

The battleship Louisiana arrived today and immediately landed detachments of marines and bluejackets. The Mississippi also prepared to send ashore 700 marines and a battalion of bluejackets, as well as two aeroplanes.

Bluejackets Relieve Marines. The marines who had been holding the outposts were relieved today by a battalion of bluejackets.

Detachments of bluejackets and marines are quartered all about the city, while squads patrol the streets. By tomorrow the total force on shore will probably reach 6,500 men.

The outposts have been equipped with twelve machine guns and several three-inch field pieces, which were taken to the front today.

Rear-Admiral Fletcher's headquarters at the Terminal Hotel are guarded by machine guns, while seven field pieces are held in reserve in the vicinity.

Over 250 Mexican sick and wounded were found in the San Sebastian hospital when it was inspected today by a navy surgeon. Forty dead were found in the mortuary. Conditions were so bad that the navy surgeon was detailed to assist the hospital authorities.

The medical department today inspected the sanitary conditions of the city and reported that the health of the Mexicans health officials in the hope of inducing them to return to their work.

Administer Customs. With Commander Herman O. Stickle, of the British, appointed commander of the port, the American authorities today undertook the administration of the customs.

Rear-Admiral Fletcher has begun the general supervision of the city. A few of the former heads of the city departments have returned, and most of them seem to have left the city.

The sanitation plant of the municipality was placed in operation today under a new chief, and the street car lines also have resumed partial service.

Numbers of shops and restaurants were opened yesterday, and crowds walked about the streets and the open places. Except for the passing of an occasional patrol, the city seems to have resumed almost normal conditions.

Hands from the American fleet played yesterday, and attracted large crowds. The idea of providing music for the people was suggested by Captain Bush.

A few hours before the fleet had been directing the artillery and machine gun fire against the same people.

Large numbers of Mexicans called on Rear-Admiral Fletcher today, pleading for the release of friends and relatives who had been made prisoners. The almost invariable reply was that all whose innocence could be established would be released.

About 300 Prisoners. The total number of prisoners taken was about 300, but many have already been released.

Only three of the American wounded are in a critical condition, according to the report received from the Solace. These are First Class Fireman H. Pullan, Ordinary Seaman E. G. Wright and Private Jeremiah G. Peoples.

The dead have been embalmed and their bodies are lying on board the Solace, ready to be sent North.

Navy surgeons say that the majority of the wounded men will be able to report for duty in a short time.

The most cordial relations exist between Rear-Admiral Charles J. Badger, the American commander-in-chief, and Rear-Admiral Sir Christopher Cradock, commander of the British cruiser squadron on here.

BRITISH CONSULS WILL ACT
To Take Charge of American Interests in Several Mexican Towns.

Washington, April 24.—Secretary Bryan announced late today that British consuls would take charge of the American consulates at Frontera, Iajaca, Ensenada and Manzanillo, and that the Chilean consul would take over the business of the American consulate at Acapulco. There are no French consuls at these posts.

AMERICAN CHARGE NOW AT VERA CRUZ WITH HIS FAMILY

Trip From Mexican Capital Under Escort on Special Train.

FLETCHER SENDS OUT TO MEET HIM

Track Torn Up for Some Distance About Five Miles Out From Port City, and Passengers Transferred—Huerta Reported to Be Detaining Americans.

Washington, D. C., April 24.—Nelson O'Shaughnessy, American charge at Mexico City, his family and staff, and Consul-General Shanks and his staff, arrived in Vera Cruz from the Mexican capital today.

Under date 6 P. M. today, Rear-Admiral Fletcher at Vera Cruz reported to the Navy Department.

"Upon telegraphic request of Charge d'Affaires O'Shaughnessy, the train left here at 3 o'clock, conveying Captain Huse, Lieutenant Fletcher, and family, to meet him. It also carried the family of General Huse and about 250 Mexicans. At about five miles out, track was found torn up on the other side of the breach in the track was a train from Mexico City, conveying the charge d'affaires and others as follows:

Mr. O'Shaughnessy, child and maid; Captain Burnside, Lieutenant Rowan, Mr. and Mrs. Parker, Mr. McKenna, Consul-General Shanks and staff.

The train was in charge of Chief of Staff General Corona and was accompanied by about fifty odd troops.

"The transfer of passengers was effected with some formality. Great care was taken to prevent the chiefs of staff, both sides, carrying flags of truce.

American Detained. "The rumor has reached Mexico City that the Mexicans have allowed to leave Vera Cruz, and it was reported that, in consequence, Huerta would not allow any more Americans to leave Mexico. Mexicans in Vera Cruz have been allowed to leave at all, but none have been able to go out on trains.

"Captain Huse was directed to lay emphasis on this fact and to express a strong desire to send daily trains to convey Mexicans from Vera Cruz to Mexico City. General Corona promised to bring it to the attention of Huerta."

Mr. O'Shaughnessy was accompanied by General Corona and Colonel Brannin, who were appointed to escort by President Huerta as a special courtesy to the retiring charge d'affaires.

The train on which Mr. O'Shaughnessy came from the capital was met at a break in the railroad near here by a train bearing Captain Huse, chief of staff, and two lieutenants, who were accompanied by a guard of unarmed bluejackets."

Wife at Wedding of Huerta's Son. London, April 24.—The Telegraph from Mexico City Thursday, the Daily Telegraph correspondent says:

"Three years of fratricidal war has been forgotten in a day. The Mexican revolution ceased and the nation was blended into a unity which seems formidable. The utmost enthusiasm and devotion for President Huerta was displayed by all classes, and President Wilson's name was greeted with howls of 'death to the Americans.'"

Patriotic demonstrations are unceasing. The Indian masses, whom the revolution was driving into anarchy, now are offering themselves as volunteers. Thousands of women have offered their services for active defense."

"The concentration of troops toward Vera Cruz is beginning. All railway traffic has been suspended, and trains are being employed for the transport of troops."

"The stations along the line to Vera Cruz are tumultuous encampments. The Japanese residents here are making great demonstrations. They cheered before the Foreign Office today, and the Foreign Minister appeared on the balcony, and addressed them upon the close union between Mexico and Japan."

"A painful impression was caused by the daring appearance of Mrs. Nelson O'Shaughnessy, the wife of the American charge d'affaires, at the wedding today of President Huerta's son, during the ceremony Mrs. O'Shaughnessy sat immediately beside Senora Huerta, and in the procession had the arm of the commander of the rural guards."

"This morning when Mexico City awoke, it was surprised to find the statue of George Washington on its pedestal, but at the foot of the statue of Benito Juarez, a national hero."

NO WAR FUNDS NEEDED
President Says No Appropriation Required "for the Present."

Washington, April 24.—President Wilson today told Chairman Fitzgerald, of the House Committee on Appropriations, that he had no need of the White House to him if any war funds were needed, that no appropriation was required "for the present."

In discussing the general situation of the country, the President explained that no aggressive act to aggravate the status of affairs would be taken by the American government.

TERRELL CONFIRMED
Nomination of Negro to Be Judge Opposed by Southern Senators.

Washington, April 24.—The nomination of Robert H. Terrell, a negro as municipal judge for the District of Columbia, was confirmed tonight by the Senate. The nomination had been opposed by Senators Vandamm, Smith, of South Carolina, and other Southern "right" Senators. The confirmation, declined to pass Terrell's name on the list of nominations, and a vote was forced.

FEDERAL SOLDIERS DEVASTATE TOWN OF NUEVO LAREDO

Orgy of Destruction Ends When Border Patrol Drives Them Out.

MEXICANS FIRE ACROSS BOUNDARY

Two Known to Have Been Killed by U. S. Troops—No Evidence That Their Shooting Is Effective—Property Damage Will Reach \$500,000.

Laredo, Tex., April 24.—Nuevo Laredo, the Mexican border town opposite here, was in ruins to-night, devastated by dynamite and fire set by Mexican Federal soldiers, who late today began an orgy of destruction, which did not end until they were forced to flee southward before the guns of the American border patrol.

Two Mexicans are known to have been killed by the United States troops. Several brisk skirmishes between the Americans and Mexicans were fought in quick succession, as the Mexicans, their troops ready to pull out of the burning city, began an indiscriminate fire across the international boundary, but tonight there was no evidence that their shooting had been effective.

Property damage in Nuevo Laredo will reach \$500,000. Among the buildings destroyed were the United States consulate, municipal buildings, post-office, theatre, the flour mill, one of the largest in this section of the south-west, the railroad shops of the Mexican National Railway and other, smaller structures.

Combustibles Liberally Used. At a late hour to-night the fire was still burning, with no prospect that it would be controlled until everything inflammable had been destroyed. Kerosene and other combustibles liberally had been used in the wreckage, which otherwise would not have been great owing to the above construction of most buildings.

There was no property loss in Laredo. Both the international bridge and safe, though efforts to destroy them resulted in the death of two men engaged in the undertaking. One Mexican was shot by a sharpshooter from the top of the water tower. The Mexican was trying to reach the end of the international foot and wagon bridge.

Another was killed when he tried to blow up the Mexican end of the international railroad bridge. American soldiers are constantly stationed at the American end to prevent such an attempt.

When the Mexican soldiers finally departed, order was quickly restored in Laredo, but strong guards remain throughout the city.

A serious problem of the immigration authorities by the presence here of hundreds of refugees from the burning city who had to be furnished food and shelter.

Federal Return. The Federal garrison evacuated Nuevo Laredo yesterday, supposedly going to Saltillo or Monterrey. With the departure the busy little city, ordinarily 6,000 above the normal, was virtually deserted, all the inhabitants rushing panic-stricken to the American side in fear of bandit attack.

The Federals returned early today, and it was announced that they came back for additional engines to put to their troop trains. The Mexican railroad shops are here.

There was little excitement occasioned by the presence of the Federals until this afternoon. Smoke was seen issuing from some of the buildings around the plaza, the center of the town. The municipal buildings and the American consulate, on opposite sides of the square, broke into flames simultaneously. Next door to the consulate, the post-office, temporarily closed, also was seen to be burning, and around the smoke began to issue from the windows and roofs of other buildings.

A few minutes later a loud explosion wrecked several houses, and the fire spread rapidly in all directions. American troops began to gather on the given bank, but hastily retreated when they learned that other explosions nearer at hand might occur. Troops at Fort McIntosh were ordered out on the double quick, and in a few minutes a right guard, amounting almost to a full law, was established in the danger zone.

Guards at Both Bridges. At the bridge across the river the guards were reinforced, and it was here that the only known loss of life occurred. The machine gun platoon from Fort McIntosh took position beyond the bridge, and in a few minutes the Federals, who now were crowding into their trains, poured a fusillade of shots across the border.

Battery A, of the Third Field Artillery, was sent to the power house of the Laredo Electric and Light Company, fearing an attack there, but it was soon seen that there was nothing for them to do.

Several Mexicans were seen to fall before the fire from the machine gun, but they were carried away by their comrades. The trains were started and the Federals withdrew, firing as they could. For some distance the railroad follows the international line.

After silencing the Mexicans, part of the Ninth Infantry was withdrawn from the river front, the others remaining on guard.

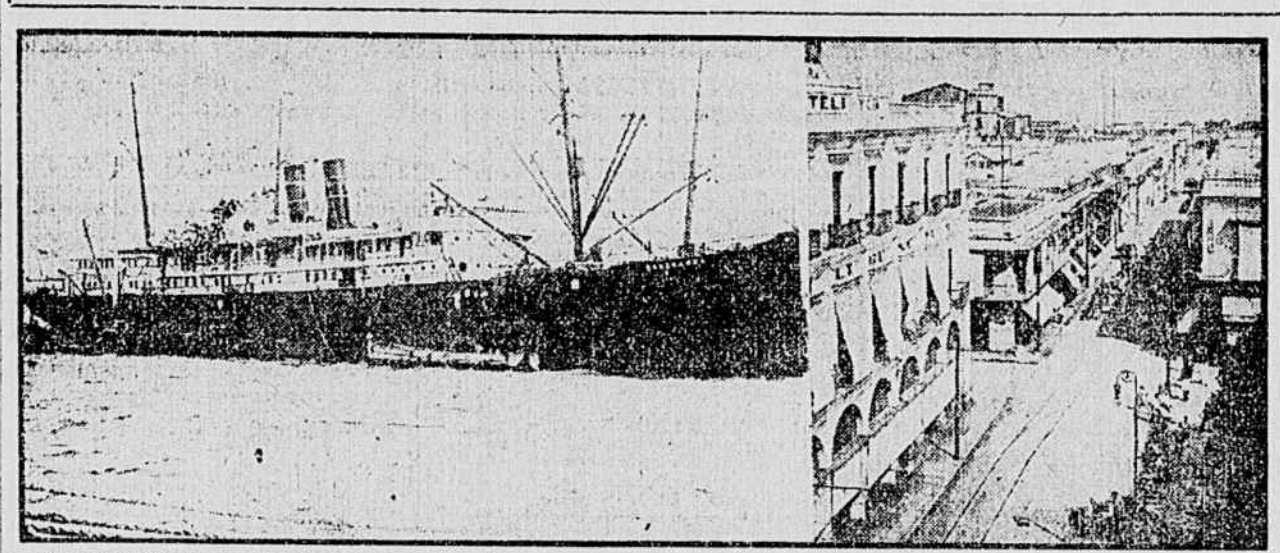
Rumors that some American soldiers were wounded proved to be without foundation, and no shots struck in the central part of Laredo.

Colonel H. C. Hays, of the Ninth Infantry, announced that a vivid patrol of the city, particularly of the business section and the American residence section, would be maintained.

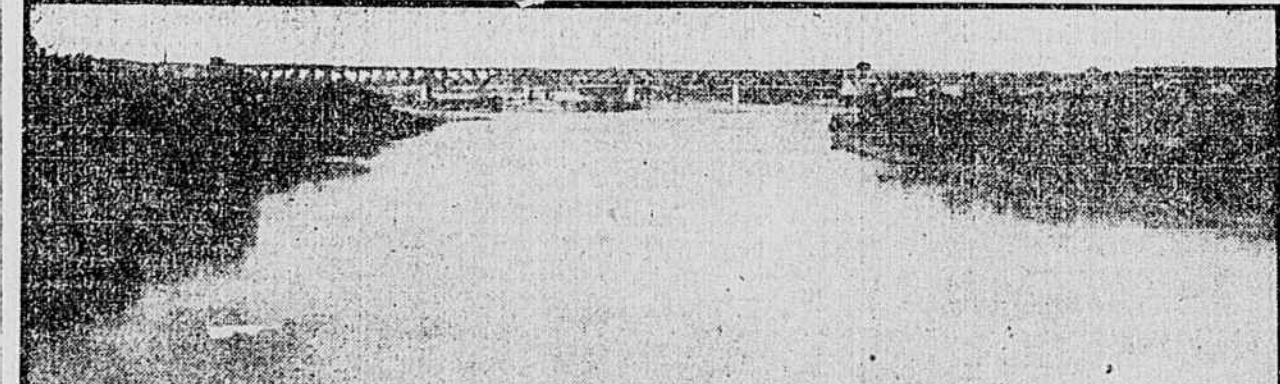
Precautions at Fort. Preparations were taken at Fort McIntosh for any eventuality. A machine gun platoon which had started for the river range was held on the post ready for instant action. The battery of artillery was ordered into position at the fort, while a battalion of cavalry was held in readiness.

(Continued on Third Page.)

In Connection With Recent Events in Mexico



Steamer Esperanza, chartered to take American refugees aboard at Vera Cruz.



Scene in Vera Cruz.

DICKERSON RENEWS ATTACK ON MILLS

Clash With Councilman Supplies Libby Hill Meeting With Long Debate.

UMLAUF AND AINSIE SPEAK

Make Final Appeal to Jefferson Ward Voters for Support in Primary.

Jefferson Ward's final mass-meeting of the campaign, held last night in Libby Hill Park, developed the expected debate between Morgan R. Mills, candidate for re-election to the Common Council, and James E. Dickerson, not a candidate for office, but accredited general of the anti-Mills forces.

The interchange followed the spicy lines of the first clash at Chicago School three weeks ago and took up fully half of the time devoted to the meeting to a hearing from all the candidates.

Mr. Mills took the floor early in the speaking program with a short statement of his claim for preferment at Ward. He took his seat amid cries for Dickerson, but President John B. Buchanan, of the Windy Point Progressive Club, who wielded the gavel, ruled that the candidates held a prior lien on the floor, and called upon them one by one until every aspirant had spoken except the two candidates for the mayoralty.

Mr. Umlauf and Mayor Ainslie were detained at the Lee Ward meeting in Columbus Hall, and there occurred an awkward pause, with no immediate business before the meeting. The calls for Mr. Dickerson arose again. President Buchanan permitted Mr. Dickerson to address the gathering pending the arrival of the mayoralty candidates.

Factional Fight in Ward. What followed is interesting chiefly to the two factions in Jefferson Ward that stand on opposite sides of the fence with regard to Mr. Mills' candidacy. Mr. Dickerson read from the Richmond Evening Journal of December 13, 1913, which quoted Mr. Mills as being "favorably impressed" with the argument presented by the Southern Gas and Electric Corporation to the Public Utilities Committee in its effort to obtain a lease of the gas works, carrying to his hearers the inference that Mr. Mills gave the proposed lease serious consideration.

Mr. Dickerson again called into question Mr. Mills' activity in connection with the establishment of a negro park, appearing to charge him with an attempt to establish such a park in the northeastern section of the city. He called attention to provisions in the Luburum water grant which, he said, gave unusual privileges to the owners of that property and for which he held Mr. Mills partly accountable as author of the resolution making the grant.

The speaker repeated that in opposing the re-election of Mr. Mills he was satisfying no personal grievance. He was exercising, he said, the ancient right of the citizen to canvass the record of public men. Mr. Mills' activity in the Council, he said, led him to believe that he represented something other than the public good.

Mills Quotes From Records. Councilman Mills rose to the attack (Continued on Fifth Page.)

40,000
The Times-Dispatch to-morrow will issue
40,000
copies, in SIX sections, two of which will be in color.

It will be a paper of which the people of this section will be proud.

Monroe 1

(Continued on Second Page.)

U. S. ARMY MOVES WITH SWIFTNES TO DANGER POINTS

Watchful Eye Trained on Transcontinental Boundary.

PRESIDENT FEELS MORE OPTIMISTIC

Villa's Pronouncement, It Is Hoped, Indicates That Constitutionalists Will Remain Neutral—Carranza Strongly Advised Against Taking Sides. Four Countries Come Forward With Inquiries About Possible Means of Mediation—Army Officers Estimate That From 50,000 to 100,000 Men Will Be Called For in Case of War. Big Executive Departments Continue Busy With Their New Burden of Activity.

Washington, April 24.—While the attention of the United States government for the most part today was concentrated on restoring order at Vera Cruz and expediting the departure of Americans from Mexico, a watchful eye was trained on the transcontinental boundary between Mexico and the United States for any signs of hostility from Mexican Constitutionalists.

President Wilson and his Cabinet had a long meeting, after which optimism was conspicuously shown in their demeanor and informal discussion of the situation. There was no particular development to which the feeling of hopefulness that real peace would be averted could be traced, but General Villa's friendly pronouncement, it was admitted, had impressed many officials here with the possibility that the Constitutionalists would remain neutral, while the American government sought reparation from General Huerta.

Other officials were not so sanguine, and the army moved with precision and swiftness to protect the American boundary and reinforce the expeditionary force of marines and bluejackets at Vera Cruz.

Conferences at the State Department between Secretary Bryan and representatives of the Mexican Constitutionalists resulted in the dispatch to General Carranza of a telegram by the latter, strongly advising him to remain neutral and assuring him that the American government intended to withdraw its forces from Mexico just as soon as Huerta had made satisfactory reparation for offenses.

Advice Given to Carranza. The advice given to Carranza was that by assuming a hostile attitude he would draw all Mexico into a war; Huerta would be perpetuated, and the Constitutionalists could lose.

Four countries, among them France and Spain, came forward with inquiries to the United States about possible means of mediation between the Huerta government and the United States, but Secretary Bryan said the advances could not be described as "overtures," and he was inclined to attach little value to them. The position of the American government is firm, that an offense against its dignity and national honor has been committed, and that it must enforce reparation from the aggressors.

Signs of uneasiness abroad because the United States, though not having declared a blockade or a state of war, is exercising jurisdiction at Vera Cruz between measures short of war, and actual war, became apparent today. Cabinet officials said no attempt would be made to interfere with the regular channels of commerce anywhere, cargo being allowed to land at all points. Munitions of war alone will be held at the Vera Cruz customs-house, all landed provisions and other commercial supplies not being detained.

Army and Navy Plans. But outside of the diplomatic branch of the government, the army and navy continued plans for holding Vera Cruz for the care of refugees, for provisioning of American forces, and for maintenance of a strict border patrol, not only to prevent raids and looting, but to keep all factions in Mexico from obtaining munitions, arms and ammunition. The War Department continued the enlistment of regulars and volunteers, should the need arise, for them. Army transports, bearing infantry and artillery, sailed from Galveston to reinforce the naval forces at Vera Cruz.

The sporadic outbreak at Nuevo Laredo, Mexico, where the evacuating Federals burned the town and fired across the American border, was not expected, but it was significantly pointed out by officials here that the American troops returned the fire merely in defense of the international line, and did not become the aggressors.

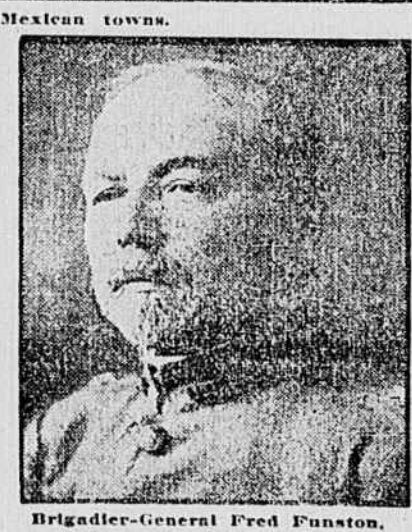
Congress still talked about Mexico. Senator Lodge read a long telegram from many prominent persons urging an inquiry into the Mexican situation before war was declared. Representative Fitzgerald, chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, asked the President if he wanted any "war appropriation," and Mr. Wilson replied, "not as yet."

Without Funds for Army. Secretary Garrison is virtually without funds for the particular moves of the army and being made, but he is drawing on the future. It is a violation of law for the War Department to incur any obligation without authorization by Congress, but Mr. Garrison smilingly said he had "faced jail" several times in the last few days on this account. Leaders in Congress have assured him they would back him in the present emergency. The President has hesitated to approve any request for an emergency appropriation for the War Department for fear it might be interpreted as a forerunner of war.

Mr. Wilson will affix his signature probably to-morrow to the volunteer army bill passed by the House and



Senor Don A. Aigara, former Mexican charge at Washington.



Brigadier-General Fred Funston.

HARVEY D. LOONEY MAKES HIS ESCAPE

Man Under Death Sentence in Craig County Saws Bars in Daylight.

Posse Scours Mountains Song of Battle in Hearts

Has Been Twice Convicted for Murder of Newcastle Officer.

Harvey D. Looney, twice under sentence of death and once examined as to his sanity, broke jail in Newcastle, Craig County, yesterday morning, where he was being held pending the arrival of officers from the State Penitentiary, and made his escape into the mountains. Although the jail delivery occurred in broad daylight, Looney effected his escape from the center of the town without difficulty, and up to a late hour last night had not been recaptured. He is regarded as a desperate character, and is not expected to submit to arrest without a struggle.

The Board of Supervisors of Craig County at once offered a reward of \$250 for his capture, and this was supplemented later in the day by a reward of \$100 offered by Governor Stuart on the part of the Commonwealth. Sheriff Smith, of Craig County, with a large, heavily armed posse, is scouring the mountains around Newcastle, officials of adjoining counties have been notified and are on the lookout for the escaped prisoner.

Looney is under sentence to die in the electric chair on June 25 for the murder of Town Sergeant O. M. Martin, of Newcastle, two years ago. His escape from jail was during the excitement. With the aid of a small steel saw, supposed to have been smuggled in to him by friends, he sawed the bars of his cell and crawled to freedom yesterday morning at 11:30 o'clock. It was seen a few minutes later on his way to the mountains, but none of the terrified citizens attempted to interfere with his progress.

Faked Insanity. In the early part of the year 1912 Looney shot down and killed the town sergeant of Newcastle, making his escape to the mountains, making his way to the mountains, and to a parent safety. He was not captured for months. In October, 1912, he was convicted of murder in the first degree in the Circuit Court of Craig County, and sentenced to die in the electric chair on November 29. He was brought to the State Penitentiary and placed in the death cell on November 12, but his actions were such as to arouse doubt as to his sanity, and he was resented by Governor Mann until June 31, 1913, in order that he might be observed.

In the meanwhile his attorneys successfully pressed his case before the State Supreme Court of Appeals, and a new trial was ordered. He was taken back to Craig County on July 22, 1913, and later sent to the Asylum for Criminal Insane, at Marion, for examination. Despite his irrational behavior the officials determined that he was in full possession of his faculties, and he was accordingly ordered to stand trial a second time.

He was found guilty of murder in the first degree.

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THRILLING SCENES AS SHIPS DEPART

Crowd of 25,000 at Galveston Wharves When Transports Leave for Mexico.

SONG OF BATTLE IN HEARTS

Frantic Ecstasy of Patriotism Breaks Out When Band Plays "Dixie."

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.] Galveston, Tex., April 24.—Leaving a crowd of 25,000 cheering madly on the wharves of Galveston, with bands playing "Auld Lang Syne" and "The Girl I Left Behind Me," the four transports bearing the Fifth Brigade, 1st Cavalry Division, the first unit of the American expedition to Mexico left this port today for the Gulf of Mexico.

The Summer was the first to get away, leaving at 11:45 P. M. Then came the McMillan at 2:05, and the third, the Kilpatrick and Alameda at half-hour intervals. The transports, boats, and the crowd on the wharves, were all in a state of excitement. There were tears of emotion and the frenzy of emotion swept over them.

Regulars in the Ringing. The ringing of the transports was so filled with the regulars in their brown uniforms that they seemed like huge swarms of bees let loose upon the harbor. As the ships laid off, the bands began to play "Everybody's Doing It" and the soldiers began to sing, but only the song of battle in the hearts on the transports.

Then came a moment's lull. Slowly the Summer gathered headway. Across the waters floated the rolling but plaintive bars of "Dixie" dressed up in soldier's clothes; they treated me kindly, but yet I never will forget the thrill of the "Dixie" came to the wharves of patriotism that was left behind notes of the choking of tears suppressed, and joined in the frantic ecstasy of patriotism that was the last American scene imprinted on the minds of the men who were the first to leave for the front.

Pier 14 swirled and shifted in a kaleidoscope play of colors that have never before been seen on the wharves of the great cotton port. Negro rowboats in cotton jumpers stood packed above the heads, like great butterflies, slowly through the packed mass of humanity wormed its way a single cable line of the soldiers, marching on board. Along the rail, smoking the inevitable cigarettes with an air of nonchalance, stood the immaculate "shavers," whose West Point days were fresh upon them. One gray-haired infantry sergeant of the Twenty-eighth Regiment, of the last holding in the arms a red-faced wife of a baby only a few weeks old. His wife, weeping

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